

AW, G'WAN... The two self-acclaimed half-wits in the foreground received a fair amount of guffaws from the three hundred odd partisans who attended yesterday's Hyde Park speakeasy. The Debating Union is planning another similar fiasco in the near future.

Politics, sex, highlight first Hyde Park of year

by HONEY DRESHER and MARC RABOY

Hyde Park, the Debating Union's first outdoor attempt at far out humour, sizzled to a halt yesterday in a welter of mumbles, sex-in-the-head and political raving.

A Mr. Larry Raphael demanded that lack of virginity should be a criterion for entry to McGill. With Canadian modesty, Mr. Raphael suggested that "a programme be organized" to implement this idea. There was no vote taken nor was it clear whether Mr. Raphael himself would have accessibility to campus under such a dispensation.

Mr. Howard Shapray, McGill PC leader, spoke in a strange accent. He explained he was imitating Mr. Diefenbaker. He used many rhetorical questions and talked of corruption.

Mr. Murray Wiener, McGill Liberal leader, asked the audience if they remembered a Mr. Courtemanche. The audience did not and Mr. Wiener said the unremembered Mr. Courtemanche "embezzled a hospital."

Mr. Sherm Sitrin of the NDP appealed for reason.

A Miss Barbara Coole spoke on "Sex and the Single Engineer". She said, "I can tell what you dream by the look on your face."

A Mr. Marcel Strigberger said an engineer said "hic" when asked about the war in Viet Nam. He added that engineers pray facing Milwaukee.

A Mr. O'Rourke was "against free education." The Army, he said, "was putting me through."

The audience chanted that they wanted a Mr. Hister. He declined.

(Continued on page 2)

Regina "Carillon" editor fired

REGINA (CUP) — John Conway, Editor of the Carillon of the University of Saskatchewan Regina campus, was fired by the Students' Representative Council on October 15.

Simon De Jong, last year's Council President, who is a member of this year's Council, resigned over the issue of October 18 when his motion to have Conway reinstated was defeated by a five to three margin.

All staff members of the Carillon except the Sports Department have also resigned in protest against the Council action.

Students' Union President, Graham Kelly, said in a telephone interview on October 18, that Conway was dismissed because he failed to provide adequate coverage of campus news and due to financial mismanagement of the paper.

Conway charges that these are not the real reasons he was fired. At the Council meeting he suggested that administration pressure (because of the "intractability of the Carillon's editorial policy" and "red baiting and witchhunting" on campus) was at work in the Council's action.

He added that in his opinion the SRC was acting in disagreement with the paper's editorial policy on Viet Nam.

"I am personally and editorially against the American war effort and involvement in Viet Nam and I am willing to argue this on intellectual, moral and empirical grounds," he said.

At the SRC meeting, Kelly said

that in his opinion, "The Carillon has become the organ of a particular group on campus trying to use a 6,500 dollar student investment to further their own aims."

Conway considered this a reference to the fact that he holds a position on the national council of the Student Union for Peace Action.

Former CUS Chairman, Bob Good, commented at the meeting, "I think we are all agreed that the Council and the students are not in favour of the policy of the Carillon."

When asked on October 18 whether Conway's Viet Nam policy had anything to do with his dismissal, Kelly said, "The priority of the Carillon should be what students do on this campus. The trouble was that the information on Viet Nam was coming from sources outside the campus, mostly American."

"If Conway had given the same amount of coverage to the Saskatchewan Roughriders, he would have been fired," Kelly said.

Kelly said that he agreed with Conway on Viet Nam.

The Council President went on to state that recently Dean W.A. Riddell, Principal of the University, had told him that if the Council did not do something about the Carillon, the administration would.

Kelly said he had told the Principal that this was not the administration's right or business and that he was not influenced by the Dean in this issue.

In a telephone interview on October 18, Riddell denied making the alleged statement. He said, "This was an action of the SRC. It is no secret that we did not think the paper was serving the needs of the students. But the administration never stepped into this matter."

He added that Kelly had come to seek out his opinion on the subject but that the visit was routine and that the Council President regularly consults him.

Kelly said that if Conway had continued as editor, the paper would have ceased publication by mid-November for financial reasons. He said one of the reasons for this was an "open letter to advertisers" published on October 15 in the Carillon.

The letter said the paper would not print tobacco ads because of the cancer danger involved in smoking and because these advertisements do not carry a health warning.

The letter also refused liquor ads because of a health hazard and turned down ads concerning the military because, "We do not believe that the profession of mass murder should be encouraged on the pages of our newspaper."

The statement continued, "The Carillon will refuse to print any advertisement that is considered by the editor to be psychologically designed to mislead, misinform, or manipulate the reader."

(Continued on page 8)

Resident students to recess for election

OTTAWA (CUP) — Prime Minister Pearson has written letters to the heads of Canadian universities and colleges asking them to take "any action practicable" to give students time off from classes to vote in the November 8 federal election.

In his letter of October 14, the prime minister suggested that students be allowed to be absent from classes either on election day, November 8 or on one of the advance polling days, October 30 or November 1.

In response to this, Principal and Vice-Chancellor Dr. H. Locke Robertson issued a statement which says that "any student may absent himself from

the university without penalty for such a period as is necessary for him to vote in the forthcoming general election."

The problem arose when thousands of students in residence were barred from voting in their university constituencies because of a clause in the Canada Elections Act requiring them to be in residence the day the election writs were issued.

Examinations on Jewish Holidays

In order to arrange both the winter and spring examinations so that Jewish students will not be required to write on days of religious observance, it is essential that these students register with Rabbi Cass of the Hillel Foundation and complete a form which they must then give to the Assistant Secretary of the Faculty, Mrs. Oswald, no later than Wednesday, November 10.

Commuter Train Forms

Today and tomorrow are the last days this month for obtaining commuter train forms at the Registrar's Office, Dawson Hall, on presentation of student identity cards.

The next and final date for obtaining these forms will be Wednesday, November 10.

Anonymous donor gives Students' Society \$5000

The Anonymous Donor has once again made his annual contribution to the Students' Society's coffers. This year's donation of \$5,000 was made on the occasion of the opening of the new Union.

On receipt of the gift, Students' Society President Sharon Sholzberg said: "On behalf of the Students' Society, I would like to express our sincere appreciation for the generous gift which we have received."

"For many years, the Students' Society has been the recipient of the Anonymous Donor's generosity, and we are delighted to have been remembered by him at this particular time when we are incurring extra expenses due to the move to the new Union."

"The money is especially needed in the coming year to accommodate the expansion of Students' Society activities. The Students' Society has always expanded from year to year, but this is a year unprecedented in our history in the establishment of new spheres of activity. And so we are grateful to have received this money."

Martin Edelstein, Internal Vice-President of the Students' Society, added "Our target is now over \$200,000 a year, and we will need even more than that in coming years if we are to continue growing at our present rate."

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whoever heard of a chinese scoff with a lonesome trio? and me a crooked-shouldered flat-footed de to boot, while in the facilities the brass thinks it cool to order egg and mushroom soup, the carrot-headed copy-ed refusing to partake of such delicacies and remaining in the cavernous depths, at least the noodles were good, they tell me judy, kathleen, don, bob, linda, and anita were there but page 8 and heads were left for yt at r-tv, kasbar on photo calls to say sorry, but... goyishe fellow de's neglect to recognize sukkothal festivities, what's fageccougeageumagelague etc? bleary-eyed co-bylined MARC AND MIEL.

Roll up, roll up...

Mr. Holmes' letter of yesterday asking for a fuller examination of the Students' Council decision to negotiate with UGEQ has a good deal to commend it. Quite rightly, he points out that such a major decision must see a campus which by and large supports Council in its deliberations. I do not share his objections to UGEQ but I wholeheartedly support his call for a full discussion.

One of the best ways to see Council in all its glory is to come to the meetings; across the broad acres of mahogany (or something), the battle rages, friends are made, enemies are destroyed, alliances and misalliances occur, moneys are dispensed or withheld and decisions are made and unmade with breathtaking rapidity. Meetings have been known to finish before dawn.

It is a salutary exercise for the members themselves; their performance is often improved when there are foreign spies peering over their shoulders and breathing down their egos. And the campus at large, although it may emerge shaken from these encounters, is promised at least one fairly loud laugh.

More serious, however, is the point that too often, student executives can become a self-perpetuating elite. There is a whole misty area here to be researched by the ingenious seeker after truth. Of course for the most part, members are genuinely interested in doing something for the campus in general, but often good intentions are simply not enough. Connoisseurs of council meetings, particularly the hardened veterans who found last year's meetings an untapped source of high comedy, will find that this rich vein of humour is not yet exhausted.

And they will go away realising that if Council could only get half the naked glare of publicity that on occasion floods this unfortunate journal, we could have ready-made programmes to fill in some of Radio McGill's less inspired moments.

Thespian Threnody

The Players' Club had an unexpected bonus over the weekend during their performance of Becket's horrid little pièce noire. There we had the actors raving away on stage about how nasty and useless is the whole terrible business of living, while downstairs the orchestra of Paul Beauregard blared forth the joys of the bourgeois life to the well padded former graduates who trundled their persons and their partners round the floor.

"The world is extinguished but I never saw it lit," moaned Hamm from the stage.

"We're happee in mai blew aiven," exulted the vocalist from the ballroom.

"I've got a flea," announced Clov, struggling manfully with his trousers. Oh, the degradation.

"Baby face, yoo've got the sweetest lil' babee face," said three trumpets. Oh, the joy.

It is to be hoped that the Players' Club will cease and desist from further performances until they have demanded from Council an adequate soundproof system.

UGEQ Report...

(Continued from page 6)

organization of UGEQ as well as implications for the democratisation of its organizational arrangement.

Dupuis also mentioned that right now UGEQ means less to Sherbrooke students than AGEUS. In a way this is true, for the other universities. The Presidents of AGEUM and AGEL speak to M. Gérin-Lajoie on education, not the president of UGEQ. Perhaps UGEQ's financial status is an important factor in keeping a lot of the power in the hands of its member Association, rather than in UGEQ itself. Gauthier, however, felt that more and more UGEQ was speaking on matters for all its member associations or federations.

It thus seems that UGEQ's financial weakness acts as a limiting force on delegation of power from member organizations to the central office, on the proposals for regionalisation, and on the projects and services UGEQ can undertake. Nonetheless, there is a desire for democratisation through regionalisation, and in light of the fact that regionalisation is one of the main themes of the coming Congress, the proposals for regionalisation and the financial organization of UGEQ will undergo thorough scrutiny and debate.

CONCLUSIONS

This may be the wrong place to comment on why the interest in UGEQ arose in the first place and why the need for a report on this organization arose in the second place, but it is only in light of this background that the conclusions can justly and fairly be presented. The answer to the first question leads to the answer to the second. McGill is a university in Quebec and education is a provincial field of jurisdiction. UGEQ represents the bulk of the students in this province. As such, whatever problems or goals McGill students have in the realm of education would be much more effectively and much more easily

resolved or attained by McGill's being a member of UGEQ. As well, Quebec society has been undergoing change and the student population has been one of the most vocal and active advocates of change. If we at McGill are not to become isolated from the French-speaking society around us, then we are going to have to actively participate in it, which, for McGill students, means joining UGEQ. At the same time, we would like to know what kind of organization it is we are considering joining — what philosophy motivates it, which people lead it, what action does it undertake. Are we going to be assimilated or integrated into Quebec society? Questions like this, and questions like those raised in the introduction had to be answered. It is hoped that this report in a way helps to answer them.

It would seem that UGEQ's aspirations are eloquent and progressive indeed. Their members are vitally and actively concerned with the democratisation of higher education and our society as a whole, and the removal of barriers to higher education and social inequities in general. Their definition of the student as a young intellectual worker may, it can be argued, posit a functional ethic as the basis for the university, in that the definition implies a student must produce. In so doing they may be falling into the same kind of bind that plagues the mass university today. Perhaps a more individualistic definition would be more desirable. The differences between the latter approach and UGEQ's approach may be attributed to the different cultural values we have been exposed to and socio-economic development we have attained. Perhaps this is a valuable criticism McGill has to offer and valuable contribution we can bring to UGEQ. At the same time, UGEQ is very forward-looking in its view of the student, regarding him as a person very actively interested in the political and social issues at stake in the environment surrounding the university. Despite any difference in emphasis on approach, our fundamental aspirations are in accord with those of UGEQ.

From what we have learned, it would seem that the driving force in UGEQ is 'syndicalisme étudiant' and not ethno-

centrism. Nationalism does exist, but as a means to attaining UGEQ's goals, not as racism. It is clear that there is both an ideological and nationalist difference between CUS and UGEQ, which might best be described as one of context. Moreover, the possibility of McGill's joining has evoked a warm response from many of the leaders in UGEQ and its member organizations. Their current financial weakness may be one of the reasons that they would readily welcome us. The intra-union personality conflict may be another factor why different member organizations would be happy to see us as members of UGEQ. At the same time, they all expressed the wish to see McGill integrated into Quebec society, and this most certainly can also account for their desire to see McGill a member of UGEQ. As regards the dual membership of McGill in CUS and UGEQ, some of the people we interviewed expressed the feeling that such an arrangement would be acceptable, others denied it. Perhaps if we pointed out in negotiating, that if one regarded student unions not as extensions of governments, but as representatives of definite social roles and interests of their members, then there is no fundamental incompatibility between McGill being a member of both CUS and UGEQ, for each union represents different social roles and interests McGill has, depending upon its context as member of French-speaking Quebec society or English-speaking Canada. From what we have learned, it would also seem that there is no fundamental antagonism between CUS and UGEQ. Being a member of both, however, assumes not only that this arrangement will be acceptable to UGEQ, but also that the double financial burden will be acceptable to McGill.

The time is fast approaching, indeed, when we shall have to decide whether to drop out of CUS and join UGEQ, assuming that for various reasons dual membership is not a satisfactory arrangement. In view of the fact that headquarters are still in Montreal, that McGill, in ideas, people, and money, has much of value to bring to UGEQ, that the process by which UGEQ arrives at decisions is democratic, it is unlikely that McGill will be swallowed up. On the contrary, we would

probably be one of its more dynamic members. UGEQ implies change — change in the Canadian political system, change in the Quebec social system. Should we join UGEQ, it is because we are devoted to the same ideals of educational, social, and political reform. As such we are joining the organization on a basis of trust, not on a basis of hostility. Yet should we drop out of CUS, and being the most important English-speaking university in Quebec joining UGEQ, perhaps during negotiations we should demand guaranteed proportionate representation on the various committees within the organization.

In the end, it is hoped that this report has helped to clear away much of the vagueness surrounding UGEQ and rid ourselves of possible misconceptions or misunderstandings. From what we have learned, it would seem that UGEQ offers McGill students a very progressive way to integrate themselves into Quebec society, and a viable organization to realize their aims of university reform and student social and political action. In light of what we have learned, it would mean that all of us at McGill seriously consider joining l'Union Générale des Etudiants du Québec.

Hyde Park...

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. David Brandeis of the Debating Union ended the proceedings with a joke. He chose that rib-tickling subject, the harelip. A dog he knew suffered from this disfigurement. He (the dog) ran through a cemetery barking, "Mark, Mark," rather than "Bark, Bark".

Hyde Park is based on the famous Speakers' Corner near London's Marble Arch where amateur rhetoricians meet to discuss the problems of the day. Attempts to transplant it have in the past not been successful.

There are more Hyde Parks scheduled for McGill. Each one costs \$50.

UGEQ REPORT

Introduction

A temporary committee of the Department of External Affairs at McGill was commissioned by the External Vice-President of the McGill Students' Society and ratified by the Students' Council, to study over the summer the Union Générale des Etudiants du Québec. This committee will henceforth be referred to as the UGEQ Committee. Its task was to study the ideological and structural organization of UGEQ in order to find out how viable an organization UGEQ offers for the realization of McGill's goals of student action in political, social and educational problem areas. Such a task meant that not only the formal philosophy and structure of the organization had to be studied from published material, but also that certain basic questions had to be answered through personal contact with student leaders in UGEQ and its member organizations.

Is the difference between UGEQ and CUS ethnic or ideological? How much nationalism does exist in UGEQ? Do both formal structure and practical operation of UGEQ assure the employment of democratic methods in reaching decisions? What is the current state of finances of UGEQ, and how has it affected, and how will it affect, the organization of UGEQ, its projects, and McGill's possible entry?

Such questions reflected some of the vague notions and vague apprehensions about UGEQ held by the committee members and, it was felt, probably also by many of our fellow McGill students. The idea thus naturally emerged that a concomitant aim of this report was to inform both this committee and McGill students about UGEQ and Quebec French student political thinking, especially in sensitive areas ripe for misunderstanding.

The UGEQ Committee was first organized around the beginning of June, 1965. Copies of the book, "Congrès de l'UGEQ", were obtained and the formal constitutional and organizational structure of UGEQ was then studied. By June 14th a report was delivered on the Presse Etudiante Nationale report to the B and B Commission. A day later we met with Sharon Sholzberg, President of the McGill Students' Society, where we received then current information on UGEQ, and suggestions for conducting further research. Meetings were then held in July with Louis Legendre, Vice-President for External Affairs at l'Université de Montréal, and a group of the UGEQ executive: Jacques Desjardins, President of UGEQ; Richard Guay, Vice-President for External Affairs; Jacques Beaudry, head of the bureau of publicity and propaganda; Jean Bellemare, Secretary-General; Gilles Poulin, a Université de Montréal law student, employee of the office of administration; and Jacques Mathieu, Vice-President for External Affairs at l'Université Laval.

It was only towards the middle of July that we were able to obtain a list of students active in UGEQ, the Students' Societies of the universities of Montreal, Sherbrooke and Laval —

AGEUM, AGEUS, and AGEL respectively; the Federation of Classical Colleges — FAGECCQ, and the Federation of Technical and Special Schools — FNQ. Copies of UGEQ's journals were also read once they were published. In August, members of the committee met with Robert Tessier, Vice-President for Services of UGEQ; Louis Legendre again, and Albert Dupuis, President of AGEUS, and Pierre Frechette, President of the Committee on UGEQ at AGEUS. In September, we met with André Gauthier, former Vice-President for External Affairs of FAGECCQ.

It must be kept in mind that not all of the members of the committee conducted each interview. Sometimes one, sometimes a few, and sometimes all of the members met with the students we interviewed. This underlines some of the problems we encountered in making this report. Most of the committee members were working during the summer, which made it difficult to contact as

Intellectual, social, economic, and political change in Quebec. In February, 1963, the voting age was lowered in Quebec to eighteen. On March 8, 1963, the first study day on 'syndicalisme étudiant' (student unionism would be a near translation, which will be explained later) was held at l'Université de Montréal. At this meeting, AGEUM, AGEL, and AGEUS announced the formation of a provisional committee for the establishment of UGEQ. In May, 1963, FAGECCQ was formed, grouping approximately fifty classical colleges within Quebec, thus enabling them to participate in discussions for forming UGEQ. In April, 1964, AGEUM, AGEL, AGEUS, FAGECCQ, and FNQ marched on Quebec City during the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Conference to press for free university education. From March, 1963 until October 1964, the Provisional Committee of UGEQ met to discuss the structures and orientation of the organization. In mid-August, 1964, AGEUM withdrew from the Canadian Union of Students (CUS), followed by AGEL and AGEUS, and a few months later UGEQ had become a reality.

It is apparent that UGEQ did not arise primarily in opposition to CUS. As one student at Sherbrooke put it, UGEQ arose not as a reaction to CUS, but out of a need in Quebec society. One can see in the events of the almost two years preceding UGEQ's formation a gradual uniting on the part of Quebec French student organisations to press for their demands of social action. In the light of their social thinking and political re-evaluation of the Canadian situation, CUS no longer presented to them a viable organisation for attaining their goals. But perhaps at this point, further

This report on l'Union Générale des Etudiants du Québec is the result of research over the summer by a five-member commission under the chairmanship of Stephen Schecter. The Commission was established under the External Affairs branch of the Students' Society, and its findings were recently submitted to the Students' Council, which last week approved a motion that McGill join UGEQ. The commission's other members were Marty Freeman, David Ticoll, Morris Goldberg and Aaron Rynd.

many students as we would have liked to, and as would have made the report more widely representative. Geography acted as a limiting force also. Many student leaders lived in regions far from Montreal — Quebec, Sherbrooke, Chicoutimi, Three Rivers, Amos, Rouen. Again, many student leaders were away from Montreal working, travelling, or doing research for UGEQ in places as far away as Europe. Some student leaders in Montreal had extremely tight schedules, and even in student politics one encounters red tape and 'proper diplomatic channels'. Nonetheless, we have tried to meet as many student leaders as time, money, working conditions and similar problems have allowed. Although it may be admitted that the report is thus not all-inclusive, that it does not contain a sociological and psychological survey of Quebec French student political activity, and that much more work remains to be done, nevertheless the report may be taken as a substantial indication of Quebec French student political thought, exposition of the ideological and structural organization of UGEQ, and an analysis of the problems most urgent to McGill.

HISTORY AND IDEOLOGY

UGEQ first came into being at the founding congress, November 12-15, 1964. It emerged after a year and a half's preparation and in the the context of the

tizen, and as such, possessing certain rights and duties, rights to intellectual liberties; to material, psychological, and social conditions most favourable to accomplishing his work; to competent and devoted professors; and to programmes adapted to the needs of an evolving society; rights to an integrated economic and social planning which will offer him the necessary openings upon completion of his apprenticeship, that will enable him to better serve society; to organise in representative associations in order to assure the best material, psychological, social, and academic conditions suitable for his work and to employ democratic pressure tactics to make his rights respected; rights to a teaching administration that is competent, respectful of academic freedom and favourable to the progress of the professor-student community; to participation in decision-making areas of the direction of the institution of learning which he attends, especially in questions concerning students directly; to a political, social and economic education which will enable him to carry out his role as a citizen and both the right and the duty to actively participate in the life of the nation.

As an intellectual worker he has the duty to render his maximum in his studies; to work, with his professors, for the increase of knowledge and the formation of the professors-students community as a force of development and progress for members of the community, the institute of learning, and knowledge in general; to work for the democratisation of education in both its accessibility and internal structures, the stabilization of higher education, and the freedom of the institutions which offer it; and to associate with national world youth, in order to work for the establishment of a true international co-operation among all students, above and beyond the differences of language, race, and ideology.

As a citizen, the student has the duty to give society the benefit of his acquired competence; to work for the material welfare and cultural and social enlargement of its citizens; to promote justice and fend civil, intellectual, social, and political liberties; to fight against exploitation, intolerance, and discrimination; to defend the right to work, to promote working conditions respecting the human being, and to join ranks with other workers; to fight against any form of imperialism and colonialism; to work for the promotion of peace between peoples and the establishment of a world order based on law, and not on force; and to participate in the organisation and evolution of society on a social, economic, and political plane.

In pursuit of these aims, UGEQ defines itself as the Quebec student union, non-confessional, democratic, and free, an adherent of the Grenoble Charter, rejecting all political affiliations. It is the document which initially lay the basis for student unionism in France, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of the United Nations. It recognises and adopts student unionism as the guiding principle of its thought and action. It has for goals to channel all student forces in Quebec into a common front, to establish student union structures on a solid basis, to give as wide an application as possible to student unionism, henceforth the foundation of all student action, and to render more efficient every movement for the recovery of students' rights and actions, conforming to the political policies of UGEQ with respect to governments.

From UGEQ's Declaration on the Rights and Duties of the Quebec Student, its charter, and Serge Joyal's document, "Le syndicalisme au Québec", it can be seen that the philosophy of UGEQ regards the student as an active and responsible member of society and his problems as a reflection of national problems. The student and his society cannot be divorced from the national reality, and as such the student has a

analysis of this distinction would be better delayed until the ideological position of UGEQ has been dealt with.

UGEQ's preamble to its Declaration of Rights and Duties of the Quebec Student reads somewhat like the following: Considering that every person has an inalienable right to education, without distinction of race, sex, religion, culture, social class, or geographic region; considering that education's primary goal is to develop individuals capable of assuming a social role and contributing to society's progress; considering that education is one of the most productive areas of society by which intellectual development and professional training represent an economic, social, and cultural gain for the society as a whole; considering that by his professional apprenticeship and research the student secures for the nation service from its intellectual investment and participates also in the world of work; and considering that the student is a young intellectual worker, that intellectual work is the activity by which man assimilates, enlarges, and spreads knowledge, and that the institution of teaching where this work goes on is essentially a community of teachers and students; the representatives of the students of Quebec unite, with the desire to place higher education, as well as the student, in its proper perspective, and to contribute to the democratisation of higher education in Quebec and to the progress of the Quebec society in its midst.

UGEQ thus sees the student as an intellectual worker and a responsible ci-

commitment to press for reforms in all areas of social injustice, and especially in barriers to education. Higher educational costs, for example, continue class barriers; these must be broken down. Moreover, seeing that education represents a secure and rewarding investment on the part of society, since the student with his acquired expertise will contribute to the national welfare, UGEQ is committed to a policy of free education for all. If the quality of teaching is low, if academic freedom is not tolerated, or if any such similar problem arises, it will have its repercussions on society, if not at once, then five, six, or ten years later.

In resolving student problems, one is resolving national problems as well.

UGEQ organises itself as a student union, in the same way as workers and professional unions. There is thus a strong bond between the students and other organisations of workers, farmers, and professionals. UGEQ directs its activities on three levels — student, national, and international — and operates mainly as a pressure group, applying its pressure in various ways to achieve its reforms. The fact that the voting age in Quebec is now eighteen gives UGEQ a lot more power to see that its aims are fulfilled. In essence, then, UGEQ is a new, dynamic force in Quebec society, which offers the student an organisation through which he can effectively voice his discontent with present social inequities and act to remedy them.

Yet if UGEQ is organised along principles of "syndicalisme étudiant", it operates in Quebec, and if it is a dynamic social force, it is also nationalistic and, according to its constitution, unilingual, French being the official language of the union. Thus it was of paramount importance to try and ascertain to what extent nationalism existed in UGEQ, to find out why it is unilingual, and to determine whether UGEQ is primarily ethnocentric or student unionist. This was done in two ways — by speaking to student leaders and by examining what UGEQ had done in the past year, as well as its future plans.

From the first person to the last, everyone put the emphasis on the unionist nature of UGEQ. Legendre's main point was that "syndicalisme étudiant" was the basis of UGEQ and McGill should join if it feels in fundamental agreement with this philosophy and its plan of action. The union operates within Quebec and Quebec nationalism is an important, if subordinate, aid to the development of both UGEQ and Quebec society. Quebec is regarded as a nation, and CUS is regarded as any other national student union. Yet UGEQ is prepared to work with CUS in areas of mutual interest. UGEQ is unilingual and will remain so, because the union operates in a primarily French-speaking society. Bilingualism out west is unfeasible, and will never come and should not occur in so heavily an English-speaking society; however, the same thinking applies to Quebec. UGEQ has no affinity towards the French minorities in other provinces. UGEQ's area of operation is Quebec; its language of operation is French. However, language is a secondary issue, "syndicalisme" being the major one. Such were the opinions of Mr. Legendre. From now on the same procedure will be followed, in that each paragraph represents the ideas of the person interviewed, not the opinions of the committee or the official policy of UGEQ, except when otherwise noted.

Leaders at the UGEQ office on Sherbrooke Street expressed more or less the same viewpoint regarding unilingualism. To ask British Columbia to be bilingual is impractical and ridiculous, because of the small French minority and because the members of that minority are lost, anyway. Not only should Quebec be unilingual, in their opinion, in the best interests of its economy, politics, and culture, but so should Can-

ada. The leaders from UGEQ were enthusiastic about McGill being a member in UGEQ.

At a meeting with Gilles Poulin, the latter expressed the same thoughts. He favored the "Université de Montréal" pronouncement on unilingualism — in government and official sectors of Quebec society. He claimed that where the majority is French, it's ridiculous for the language to be English. The rest of Canada has not been and will not be bilingual, and it's only fair that people in a French-speaking society speak French in it. As for foreign students, if they choose McGill, they should know they're coming to a French-speaking society. He claimed that the difference between CUS and UGEQ was one of context: Quebec students have their basic principles of student unionism and can best put them into operation in Quebec. He agreed that if a majority is to draw upon the values of a minority, it has a responsibility to see that the minority has the opportunity to expand, but pointed out that a minority itself also has the responsibility to take part in the society of the majority, and to make both its contributions and its grievances felt. He too was in favor of McGill's entry into UGEQ.

Jacques Mathieu was extremely enthusiastic about McGill joining UGEQ, claiming it would be marvelous, but admitted certain difficulties — of language and independence (which will be discussed later). His thinking on the language question was the same as the others. He explained that "Syndicalisme étudiant" involved student participation in society precisely because problems have repercussions on the society in later years. The problems facing Quebec students are political and social animation. It is important to destroy the class system such as it exists and make the economically and thus politically deprived, economically and politically aware of their power and capable of using it. This is what is being dealt with by AGEUM's program of "Action Sociale Etudiante" whereby students go into poor and backward areas of Quebec and help the people to solve some of their problems. In the Lac St. Jean area, for example, students this summer organised the people to combat the finance companies which have a virtual stranglehold over most of them for life. This has political ramifications because the finance companies were aided by a bill passed when the Liberal party was in power under St. Laurent. There is a medical student at Laval, working to set up summer employment for medical students whereby they can use their knowledge for social benefit. The difference between CUS and UGEQ is not primarily ethnic, but there are certain nationalist differences. To have UGEQ bilingual would mean for him to revert to the CUS structure. As far as he is concerned, nationalism does exist in UGEQ but not in its pejorative sense. It is a means to the political and social goals implied in "syndicalisme étudiant". At the same time, there are extremists and racists in UGEQ and in Quebec society. For example, he told a story of someone who was in favour of independence for Quebec so that unilingualism could be established here. Although in favour of independence himself, Mathieu's rationale (which will be reported later) is quite different, and should Quebec ever become like Spain, he'd leave. Mathieu added that these people are not viewed sympathetically, nor are their views shared by the majority, but that McGill be prepared for such encounters should it enter UGEQ.

Robert Tessier reflected the same type of attitude. He pointed out that 45% of immigrants into Quebec speak English, and that unilingualism in Quebec is important for the preservation of the French-Canadian language, and whatever folklore and richness remains after so many years of exposure to anglicization, rather than an attack to destroy English. His attitude to French

minorities in the West was that they should either speak English or move to Quebec.

Again at Sherbrooke, both Dupuis and Fréchette emphasised the fundamental unionist position of UGEQ. Both were favourable to accepting English students and welcomed them to join in UGEQ and Quebec society. Fréchette expressed the viewpoint that all the developments in Quebec were not to enable Quebec to live in a closed world, but to be integrated, albeit differently, into North American society. He also expressed the deliberate conviction that there was no racism among French-Canadian students in Quebec. Our reception and discussion there seemed to corroborate this conviction. Of key importance to UGEQ is the extent to which 'co-gestion' — combined student, faculty, and administration direction of university affairs — is developed at each university. Fréchette pointed out that AGEUS had achieved quite a bit in this area — a committee of the administration and faculty; the right of the President of AGEUS to sit in on meetings of the board; the inability to expel students from university for matters of discipline. He also saw the government having a bigger role in the university, gradually forcing the clergy out. Higher education in the Province is still very limited — few opportunities for research, teaching, and study; inaccessibility of college to the poor. Much of the conflict has political undertones — for example, the government will build a \$15,000 lavish building more readily than it will bring in a \$15,000 professor because of the greater prestige value in terms of votes.

One comment made by Fréchette is very much worth quoting here. Our visit ended on an invitation to come down any time or to send McGillians down for weekends, to discuss mutual problems, to get to know each other, and to break down barriers — "Which is what we want to do", said Fréchette, "for it is only natural that we all fear what we do not know."

It would seem then that nationalism defines itself in UGEQ as the recognition of an economic, social, and political unit of predominantly French-speaking people in a geographic area known as Quebec, and the desire to work with these people and develop their society along its principles of "syndicalisme étudiant". To quote Article V of the UGEQ charter:

"L'Union Générale des Etudiants du Québec préconise une pensée, d'abord et avant tout, vers le progrès politique, économique, social, et culturel de la classe étudiante et de la collectivité québécoise toute entière."

The question which must be explored is how this nationalism affects UGEQ's thinking on and action towards existing Canadian political institutions and proposals for reform of Canadian governmental structures.

Legendre was a bit vague on the subject. He viewed the rest of Canada and Quebec as separate nations, but felt that co-operation between the two would be more feasible after Quebec has developed somewhat more by herself. This statement, however, and subsequent talks did not indicate an advocacy of political separation. When asked about rumours that the 1966 Congress of UGEQ might declare itself in favour of an independent Quebec, he declared that he did not know of any such proposition, but did not think it was too desirable. At the time he mentioned that the AGEUM, though not officially independent, refused to present reports to the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and to the Bladen Commission on University Financing, because they were opposed to the existing federal system of Canada, and because education was a provincial matter. This was an example, he said, of the Université de Montréal's principle of 'revendication' — of rejecting present political and social conditions and attack-

ing the problems at their source — i.e., the system itself, rather than operating within the system. Thus they refused to present reports to these commissions, not because they were separatist, but because they were opposed to the current governmental structure of Canada, and to have presented reports would have meant acceptance of a system with which they were dissatisfied.

In a discussion with the group of student leaders from the UGEQ office, some outline of their theories on economic planning emerged. It seemed to be a mixture of state capitalism and autogestion, patterned quite a bit on the Yugoslav practice of Workers' Councils. However, this idea is very vague. No-one seemed to know too much about it and no definite ideas had been formed. At Laval, Jacques Mathieu also came out in favour of economic planning, one example of which he gave as the establishment of a technological school near the new General Motors plant. At Sherbrooke, they didn't know too much about autogestion, but mentioned that it would have to be studied further. Nonetheless, there emerges an inclination towards economic planning of some type, which would help to democratise the economy and integrate Quebec's economic development. To implement their policies, some of the group of the UGEQ executive felt it would be necessary for Quebec to be legally separate from the rest of Canada, and expressed the feeling that it is probable that an independent platform will be adopted at the congress of fall, 1966.

Mathieu also felt that UGEQ would take a stance for an independent Quebec at the 1966 congress. To him it was necessary to have the economic power in the hands of the Quebec government, against which UGEQ exercises its group pressure. He pointed out that Quebecers regard Quebec as their government, not Ottawa. Educational problems are of a different sort in Quebec on social and cultural levels, because of the classical colleges, the French language, and the present need for a stress on technology. There is a difference between Action Sociale Etudiante (ASE) and the Company of Young Canadians (CYC), the former being organized by the students, the latter by the government. Had the former been organized by the government also, conflict in such areas as Lac Saint-Jean would indubitably have arisen. As well, ASE gets \$53,000 from the Quebec government, whereas CYC in Quebec gets \$5,000,000 from the Federal government. Mathieu admitted that independence would prove a big problem to McGill, for although independence does not mean a suppression of rights for minorities, he sees in it a diminution of the Quebec English-speaking community. If McGill joined UGEQ, its students would easily integrate themselves into Quebec society, although he felt that it might accelerate the exodus of English-speaking people from Quebec — such as in the Eastern Townships at present — thus diminishing the power of the English-speaking community and McGill in the long run. He emphasized the fact that it is a delicate problem, and suggested the possibility of setting up a committee of Laval, Université de Montréal, Université de Sherbrooke, and McGill students, to undertake a sociological study of the effects on the English-speaking community in Quebec of McGill's entry into UGEQ. As for Laval, it will present an 'independent' platform to the B and B Commission. UGEQ itself is not currently preparing a report on independence.

Not all of his arguments seem valid. The sociological effects on the English-speaking community of McGill's joining UGEQ are debatable. Educational differences exist, but not of such an order as to make for an effective argument for separatism. However, this discussion was reported in order to indicate Mathieu's thinking, and his concern for both McGill and the English-speaking minority in Quebec, even while advocating independence for Quebec.

At Sherbrooke, Fréchette stated that he did not know whether UGEQ was going to declare itself in favour of an independent Quebec, but pointed out that independence meant many things to many people — control of money, establishment of a Banque du Québec, an Associate State, co-operative federalism, etc. However, Quebec is developing in its own way and does need the money to finance this.

It thus appears that there is a general drift towards political independence for Quebec, which as yet remains vague and is defined differently by different people and organisations. That there is dissatisfaction with the present political, and especially economic situation of Canada is undeniable. As to whether UGEQ will officially declare itself for political independence for Quebec, it is an open, yet distinct, possibility.

It now remains to be seen what UGEQ has accomplished and what it plans to do in its three areas of action — student, national, and international — along its principles of 'syndicalisme étudiant' in our effort to determine whether 'syndicalisme étudiant' is really, as we have read, and as we have been told, the fundamental raison d'être of UGEQ.

On the student level, the Co-ordinating Committee in July also adopted a "freeze the fees" policy in the face of possible fee increases at Université de Montréal and Université de Sherbrooke, and the already announced fee hike at McGill University. One of the main themes of the coming congress will be education, which includes not only problems of university financing to ensure universal accessibility to higher education, but also student relations with the administration along the lines of those advances mentioned in connection with AGEUS. One of the notable services UGEQ is now developing is the formation of Campus Co-operatives. Two students worked over the summer on a programme for them, in consultation with the Quebec Government, Ministry of Education and various co-operative unions in Quebec. The co-operatives, which will sell a wide variety of items, will become functional in September. In July, the Co-ordinating Committee gave M. Maurice Boivin a mandate to draw up an accident-sickness insurance plan available to students. In addition, UGEQ has set up a Tourist Bureau, which was active this summer in receiving delegates of the Inter-Youth World Friendship, an organisation which recruits its members from the young French community, particularly the student environment. Its aim is to promote international friendship and visiting youth are called upon to actively integrate themselves into the life of the society in which they visit. As well, UGEQ is planning to establish an "Association des Jeunes Culturants du Québec", whose task will be to arrange contacts with foreign countries and foreign student bodies, and organize tours for Quebec students in these countries. Priority will be given to French-speaking countries — e.g., France, Belgium, and other European and African countries. The Association will also arrange travel weekends in Quebec for students. Its members will consist of the Ministers of Education, Tourism, and Culture, and eight people appointed by the Provincial Legislature, five of whom will be proposed by UGEQ and three by the legislature. Once formed, this organization will be independent of UGEQ.

As regards national affairs, UGEQ is eventually planning to take over Action Sociale Etudiante from the Université de Montréal and set up a Quebec version of the Company of Young Canadians, which will arrange for students to work during the summer for the development of deprived regions in Quebec. This is now known as TEQ, Travailleur Etudiant du Québec. Support will be sought from government, university, and industry. Attempts will also be made to find summer employment for students. During

August, a delegate from UGEQ attended the Congress of Youth Movements of Quebec in the hope of defining the role of, and bridging the gap between, the various sectors of youth in the province — urban workers, rural youth, and students. As well, the Co-ordinating Committee came out for an auto-gestionnaire status for Sidbec, the Quebec government-supported steel complex, at one of its summer meetings.

In matters of communication, Jacques Desjardins, President of UGEQ, toured the province this winter to promote understanding of UGEQ's policies and goals, co-operation among students in working towards their realisation, and to initiate the integration of students living in outlying regions in the union. UGEQ published a special newspaper edition reporting on the national tour and has also begun to print a regular journal *Le Monde Etudiant Organisé d'Une Semaine à l'Autre*.

In terms of international affairs, the Co-ordinating Committee has adopted resolutions expressing strong condemnation of U.S. action in South Viet Nam and the Dominican Republic, urging the Government of Canada to establish a clear, progressive, and independent policy in foreign affairs. A small demonstration was organized in front of the Spanish Consulate in Montreal to protest the oppressive conditions now existing in Spain. A large demonstration of about 5,000 students was also held in front of the U.S. Consulate in Montreal in support of the Civil Rights Movement in the United States. However, in terms of ideology and membership vis-à-vis international affairs, UGEQ is currently non-aligned. It will be seeking, perhaps, associate membership in both IUS and ISC, will try to join WUS and WYF, but will not work with CUSO as they are waiting for Quebec to set up a similar programme. One representative of UGEQ was accepted to participate this summer in the International Study Seminar of the International Student Conference. The present tendency of UGEQ is to view favourably the so-called Third World, with a view to organizing a student movement among the neutral nations. However, international policy is still very open due to a lack of financial resources, communicating problems between UGEQ and other national unions, and concentration on student and national affairs, which has retarded the formation of a definite position in this area. It would seem that UGEQ's need for independence in international affairs reflects both an ideological and ethnic divergence from CUS. As Legendre pointed out in one of his meetings, UGEQ participation in international affairs is linked to its refusal to be one with CUS in international affairs, although it will participate in areas of mutual concern — e.g., oppressive conditions in the Republic of South Africa. Articles six and seven of the UGEQ charter indicate the broad outlines of their international policy:

"Art. 6: l'Union Générale des Etudiants du Québec préconise une pensée et une action qui, partant d'un nationalisme sain et positif, se tourne vers les problèmes internationaux et, ce faisant, contribue à l'établissement d'un ordre nouveau de collaboration entre les hommes sans distinction de race, de langue, ou de croyance.

"Art. 7: l'Union Générale des Etudiants du Québec affirme solennellement son appui à l'établissement de la paix dans le monde:

- a) par l'instauration du droit international comme seul moyen de règlement des différends entre les peuples et les nations;
- b) par l'accroissement de l'influence d'un organisme international pacifique, voué au progrès économi-

que et social des peuples dans les régions en voie de développement et à l'abolition de toute forme d'impérialisme, de colonialisme, et de discrimination;

- c) par le désarmement complet et l'usage de la science pour des fins pacifiques".

ORGANISATION AND FINANCES

There are five principle organs of the Union: a General Assembly, a Co-ordinating Committee, an Executive Committee, permanent commissions, and a Permanent Judicial Council. Every faculty of each member association sends representatives to the General Assembly on the basis of one delegate per faculty. As well, three members of the executive of each federation or association have a right of vote and speech in the General Assembly. The General Assembly is the supreme authority in the Union and can discuss and decide all questions relative to it. Some of its more particular powers are:

- a) voting, modifying, or suspending rules and regulations pertaining to elections, the running of the Union's internal organs, members, fees, non-administrative juridical acts, the holding of its reunions and those of organisms dependent on it.
- b) supreme financial authority, including loans, expenses, approval of budget.
- c) suspension or expulsion of members of the Executive, Co-ordinating Committee, General Assembly, and reinstatement of suspended or discredited officers.
- d) study and approval of annual and special reports submitted by the other four main organs and administrative bodies of the Union.
- e) election of members of the Executive.
- f) general political orientation and techniques.
- g) creation of subsidiary bodies.
- h) establishment of its own internal rules.

The General Assembly meets once a year, but can meet at a special congress at any time for budgetary reasons or upon convocation by the secretary-general, on a proposition adopted by 2/3 of the members of the Co-ordinating Committee or at any time provided by the constitution. Between sessions, the General Assembly delegates certain of its powers to the Co-ordinating Committee.

The Co-ordinating Committee, known also as the Comcor, is composed of three representatives from each Federation or General Association member of the Union, as well as the members of the Executive of the Union, Presidents of the permanent Commissions, director of the Permanent Judicial Council, and directors of the administrative organs of the Union. This Committee makes an annual report to the General Assembly, which it replaces during the year. Some of its powers particularly enunciated are:

- a) election of the directors of administrative and executive organs established by the Executive Committee.
- b) approval and institution of new projects, as long as they do not render the budget deficit.
- c) sees to the implementation by the Executive Committee of resolutions passed by the General Assembly.
- d) ratification of urgent decisions pertaining to subjects of general

interest, on request of the Executive Committee.

- e) establishment of short-term political decisions, in conformity with the broader outlines set down by the General Assembly.
- f) admission of new members to the General Assembly, in conformity with the present constitution.

Each representative of a Federation or General Association (Students' Society) and each member of the Union Executive has the right to vote at meetings of the Co-ordinating Committee. According to the constitution, the Co-ordinating Committee meets at least six times a year at regular intervals, but in fact, it meets much more often. Each Federation or University General Association can convoke a meeting of the Co-ordinating Committee. It chooses its own President, but is governed by an internal set of rules adopted by the General Assembly.

The Executive Committee is composed of the President, four Vice-presidents (vice-presidents for internal affairs, public affairs, administration, and services) a secretary-general and a counsellor. The Executive Committee is the official representative of the Union for all its aims. This committee is responsible for all administrative procedures, and can undertake limited initiatives in areas of finance, policy-making and projects, all usually subject to ratification by the Co-ordinating Committee. It adopts a position in the name of the Union on every question relevant to the overall political strategy of the Union, in carrying out more particularly the general interests of its members. As well, it prepares the congress of the General Assembly.

The President is the chief representative and official of the Union. He has the annual congress convoked, as well as at times a special congress of the Union, and the meetings of the Executive Committee. He is the chief person responsible for the smooth running of the Union and the welfare of its members. The President has ultimate jurisdiction over the other members of the Executive, the officers and employees.

The Vice-President for Internal Affairs is the first assistant to the President, and replaces him if necessary. He is responsible for directing the administrative organs of the Union, as well as the work of the administrative secretary.

The Vice-President for Public Affairs, in collaboration with the President, is responsible for external relations. He directs the work of all administrative bodies falling under his domain of external relations.

The Vice-President for administration is responsible for the financial welfare of the Union. He supervises the work of administrative departments connected directly or peripherally with financial administration and is responsible for acquiring equipment and maintaining it by an up-to-date inventory, as also for the goods obtained.

The Vice-President in charge of Services is responsible for the supervision and execution of the services which the Union offers to its members, and directs the administrative bodies concerned with this area.

The Secretary-General is the Secretary of the Executive Committee, and direct the work of the secretariat of the Union.

The Counsellor is the immediate past-president of the Union, who gives the Executive Committee the benefit of his experience. He assumes functions delegated by the President.

The voting members of the Executive Council are elected by the General Assembly. In case of a tie, the President breaks the deadlock. If the Presidency should become vacant, the Co-ordinating Committee immediately convokes a special congress of the General Assembly to elect a successor. If any other

office should become vacant, the Co-ordinating Committee itself elects a new officer. It is fairly clear that the Co-ordinating Committee is the central body of the Union, more powerful than the General Assembly because of the greater frequency of its meetings and the composition of its members, and more powerful than the Executive Committee because of its greater authority. As such, it is an effective intermediary organ between the other two, allowing for a greater degree of democratic control by the general congress over the Union executive.

Some of the chief commissions constituted by the General Assembly are:

- 1) Commission on the Charter
- 2) Commission on the Constitution and Rules
- 3) Commission on Proclamations
- 4) Commission on Administrative Questions
- 5) Commission on Resolutions
- 6) Commission on the Verification of Powers

The offices created by the first congress were:

- 1) International Affairs — to be concerned with international issues and inter-Union co-operation.
- 2) National Affairs — to promote active thought on cultural, social, economic, and political interests on the French-Canadian nation.
- 3) Technical Aid to Students' Societies — aid to member Student Societies in implementing regional plans.
- 4) Education — to study problems of education, offer solutions, and publicize reports, and to collaborate with the Union in implementing its proposals.
- 5) Finances — to assist the Vice-President for Administration, the Administrator, the Co-ordinating Committee and the General Assembly in the financial direction of the Union. (Its more specific duties will be enumerated later.)
- 6) Statistics — to do research in all areas of enterprise undertaken by the Union, especially in the fields of education and finance.
- 7) Union Press of UGEQ — to edit an annual directory and any other publication decided upon by the General Assembly or Co-ordinating Committee.
- 8) Journal — to publish the official journal of the Union.
- 9) External Relations — to establish and maintain relations useful to the pursuit of the aim of the Union.
- 10) Press — to publicize via the communication and information media the policies and actions of the Union.
- 11) Publicity and Propaganda — to inform the Union's members of policy and activities of the Union, and to stimulate their participation in divers areas.
- 12) Research and Development of Services — to do research with the aim of improving the services of the Union.

The Permanent Judicial Council is composed of a president and four vice-presidents appointed by the Co-ordinating Committee. The term of office is for one year, but may be renewed. The Council may be dismissed by $\frac{2}{3}$ of the members of the Co-ordinating Committee. The president and at least one vice-president must belong to a faculty of Law at a university of a member Association. The Council gives consultative advice on the following points:

- 1) the eligibility of new members.
- 2) the interpretation of the Constitution on request of the Executive Committee, Co-ordinating Committee, or General Assembly.
- 3) procedure when not set down in the constitution.
- 4) expulsion or suspension of members of the General Assembly, offi-

cers of the Union and members of the Executive.

- 5) constitutional conflicts.
- 6) other rules submitted for its opinion.

When a point of dispute is brought to the Judicial Council, maximum opportunity is given for the presentation of all sides. The Council decides by majority vote, and at least three members must sit at the Council's proceedings. Decisions are always made public, and proceedings are open unless otherwise determined.

The rules governing debates, resolutions, elections, voting, and proceedings of all bodies mentioned so far in the description of the organizational structure of UGEQ are designed to allow for maximum discussion without resulting in incompetent direction. There are rules that ensure that motions or propositions be written down and circulated before they are voted on. Other rules, however, seem to allow for the closing of debate after little discussion, and seem designed to limit debate, as for example, the rule that there can be only one intervention per delegate on any question submitted to the deliberating Assembly. It may be difficult to decide where to draw the line between debate and efficiency, and the rules governing UGEQ's different assemblies, committees, and commissions are no different. Yet some of them do seem capable of improvement or change, although the overall principle guiding procedures is definitely democratic.

As regard financial matters, some of the particular duties of the Bureau of Finances are:

- 1) to prepare the overall budget of the Union.
- 2) to study all requests for subsidies submitted to the General Assembly, and make appropriate recommendations.
- 3) to study all financial questions submitted to it by the Executive Committee, Co-ordinating Committee or General Assembly.
- 4) to see that the budget is respected as much as possible in the form adopted by the General Assembly or Co-ordinating Committee.
- 5) to prepare every readjustment to the budget it deems necessary or useful and to submit it to the Co-ordinating Committee or General Assembly.

The departing director of the Office is by right advisor of the Bureau. The Bureau of Finances has all the powers necessary or useful to achieve its aims, notably:

- 1) to delegate one of its members to every meeting of each body of the Union.
- 2) to compile the receipts of every demonstration or organization of the Union.
- 3) to check the accounts of each body of the Union.
- 4) to revise the application of the budget by each body of the Union.

The administrator acts in conformity with the instructions of the General Assembly, the Co-ordinating Committee, the Executive Committee, and, more particularly, the vice-president for administration. The administrator is responsible, either alone or in conjunction with some executive member, for all financial affairs of the Union—goods, cheques, budgets, reports, etc. He makes the report of his administration to the General Assembly at his Conference.

The fiscal year coincides with the political year. Copies of the budget for the next year must be sent to each member of the General Assembly and Co-ordinating Committee fifteen days before the date appointed for the adoption of the budget. Every demand for subsidies must be presented to the Bureau of Finances one week before submission to the Co-ordinating Committee,

except in cases of exceptional urgency. No change in the budget can be implemented without the approval of the Co-ordinating Committee, and all demands for a change must be factually justified. The Union's revenues are from two sources:

- 1) the annual dues of its members
- 2) government and private donations, revenues from publication, publicity, interest on investment or any other authorized source

This is in brief, the constitutional, structural, and financial organization of UGEQ. The de facto situation of UGEQ's current financial position and organizational structure, as well as its future plans, remain to be explored. UGEQ's current financial position is weak, and by the end of its first year it will probably have worked up a slight deficit. Next year the dues are being raised to one dollar a member. Nonetheless this will only mean a total of \$55,000. The unions contribute about \$1,000 each. The Government might aid UGEQ, but only for specific projects. A fund-raising campaign was launched in July, but by mid-August only \$4,000 had been raised out of a total \$12,000 objective. UGEQ has borrowed money from AGEUM and AGEL on next year's dues to pay current salaries. UGEQ's financial weakness has important implications, for the implementation of its projects, its plan for regionalisation and democratisation, and the power relationship between it and its member Associations.

Currently UGEQ is effectively run by a group of students from Université de Montréal. Five of the six members of the Executive Committee come from the Montreal area. The headquarters are situated in Montreal. The Executive Committee has been given permission to take out an option on land for the construction of a new building to house UGEQ offices. The one member of the Executive from Laval was effectively shut out because he could not be present at all meetings and decisions and simultaneously study at Laval. AGEL would like to see offices at Trois-Rivières, halfway between Montreal, Quebec and Sherbrooke. However, this proposal was rejected overwhelmingly at a Co-ordinating Committee meeting. The Co-ordinating Committee, it should be pointed out, holds each meeting in a different region—Montreal, Quebec, Sherbrooke etc. Nonetheless, Dupuis, President of AGEUS, also feels that right now UGEQ is a "question d'hommes", a matter of personalities who are leading it, and that these people from a small group at Montreal. André Gauthier, former vice-president for external affairs of FAGECCQ, was of the same opinion. He felt that a possible McGill dual membership in CUS and UGEQ would be acceptable to the congress, but as regards the Comcor, it would depend on who would be the leaders. May it be pointed out, however, that students from Université de Montréal provide UGEQ which much of its dynamism, its new ideas and progressive measures, and that a traditional antagonism exists between Quebec and Montreal anyway. Also it is necessary that the offices be in Montreal, in order for UGEQ to be in constant contact with the communication media. At the same time, it does not change the fact that UGEQ is currently run by a group of Montreal students.

Certain steps are being taken to remedy the situation. A plan for decentralizing UGEQ was drawn up by Richard Guay, vice-president for external affairs. The plan calls for reorganizing UGEQ into about fifteen to twenty regions. Each university will constitute a region; as well, a number of classical colleges in each area, or a number of special schools, teachers' colleges, and nursing schools in an area will be considered a region. Each region will have a set-up corresponding to the current one in

UGEQ. The president of each region will sit on the Co-ordinating Committee of UGEQ. All projects approved by the congress will be carried out on a regional basis, with UGEQ co-ordinating them. The financial support for the various projects has not yet been worked out. Poulin expressed the opinion that the money UGEQ received by way of dues would be used for national projects and services. Mathieu felt that the \$1.00 fee might be repaid to the classical colleges, but not to the universities, which meant that the latter would have to finance their own projects.

Dupuis felt that regionalisation was an excellent idea, for what it meant was democracy through participation. He cited Desjardins' trip as a tremendous awakening of students throughout Quebec. Students from the same area got together for the first time to discuss matters. A special newspaper was published on Desjardins' tour. The tour was undertaken to sensitize students throughout Quebec to student and social problems and to integrate them into UGEQ so that regionalisation would really mean democratisation. Dupuis also felt, however, that these students need services and that supply of these services will make UGEQ more tangible and more meaningful to them. He pointed out that in South America, student unions, so politically successful, collapsed as a student union because they failed to provide services to their members. Desjardins' trip started the democratisation of UGEQ and regionalisation will continue the process, but there are some difficulties.

Dupuis felt that the division of UGEQ into regions was done at random, too quickly, and that they should have waited for the government to arrange their structures in accordance with the Parent Report recommendations. He also points out that to initiate all this takes money. Regionalisation requires about eight secretariats and communication between them. In addition, there is a proposal for setting up two offices—one in Montreal, to be the social centre, and one in Quebec, to be a lobbying group on the government. In addition, Montreal and Quebec will serve as centres for all the regions surrounding them, e.g., Montreal will also represent Abitibi, etc., and Quebec—Lac St. Jean, Saguenay, Gaspé, Quebec, or some such arrangement. Money will be required to pay the travel expenses of bureau and commission directors, as Legendre pointed out. Legendre also proposed that the executive drop their studies for a year and be paid full-time salaries. Dupuis also felt that this arrangement was desirable. Dupuis, who is currently head of a consultative committee on finances, pointed out that a full-time executive of at least five at \$5000 a year, and eight secretaries at \$4000 a year is \$57,000 a year to start with. There are then communications requirements and services. All told, this means UGEQ needs at minimum \$100,000 annually. There are ways of getting the money—taking over campus vending machines, getting money on insurance policies, raising dues, etc. Dupuis felt that currently, however, UGEQ is run by a small group and is going too fast for its financial resources, and will have to stabilize itself first.

Gauthier pointed out that the proposed reform meant disbanding FAGECCQ. He felt that there remained certain problems indigenous to the classical colleges, and as such one should have regionalisation in UGEQ and retain FAGECCQ as long as the classical colleges are retained as institutions of learning. He pointed out that FAGECCQ had often been a source of opposition to the leaders of the UGEQ executive. It may be suggested that disbanding FAGECCQ has certain political implications for the internal power

(Continued on page 2)

today

GRADUATE PICTURES: At Coronet Studios 10 am - 12 noon and 2-5 pm for Arts and Science, Medicine, Dentistry, and BScN students with surnames A-G.

BLOOD DRIVE: Volunteers are needed to paint signs, and to run movie projector. Apply Blood Drive Office.

CONCERT BAND: Rehearsal at Redpath Hall 4:30-6 pm. Still some openings for clarinets and French horns.

PLUMBERS' PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA: Practice tonight, Room B 23 of Union, 6-9 pm.

CHORAL SOCIETY: Meeting, 5 pm, Union Ballroom. New members welcome.

LUTHERAN STUDENTS: Meet-

ing (Medicine vs. Music), 1 pm, 3403 Peel St.

MARTLETS: Regular rehearsal, Room 307 of Union, 7 pm.

INVESTMENT CLUB: Meeting, 1 pm, Room 457-458 of Union. Bring \$6.

MCGILL CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP: Bible study, 1 pm, Room B 24 of Union.

MATHEMATICS SOCIETY: Opening meeting, 1 pm, E 101. Professor Connell will speak about Gaussian Arithmetic. Prospective members welcome.

HILLEL HOUSE: Festival of Simchas Torah, 11 am, 3460 Stanley St. Gala Festival, luncheon, 1 pm. No charge.

HELLENIC CLUB: First meeting, Room 123 of Union, 7 pm. Refreshments.

FOLK MUSIC SOCIETY: Reduced admission for Society members (\$1) to see Greenbriar Boys

at Café Penelope tonight and tomorrow only.

AMATEUR RADIO CLUB: Code practice will be given to all aspiring "hams", room 401 of Union, 1 pm.

SAVOY SOCIETY: Meeting for all singers, 1 pm, Room 307 of Union.

MCGILL FLYING AND NAVIGATION SOCIETY: Any student or staff interested in sharing private flight to American Association for the Advancement of Science Annual Meeting in Berkeley, California, in December please contact R. A. Javitch at club. More than one aircraft available.

DEUTSCHER STUDENTEN-KREIS: All those interested in singing, Room 143 of Union, 7 pm.

NOVICE DEBATING TRIALS: 2 pm, Debating Union Office, Union basement.

ANGLICAN CHAPLAINCY: Eucharist, Room 458 of Union, 1:15 pm.

RADIO MCGILL: Counterpoint: A panel of professors and students discuss education. Presented by Producer Andrzej Lie-

BRITISH SCIENTISTS

Senior scientists from Imperial Chemical Industries Limited, England, will be visiting the Campus on

Tuesday, October 26th

They wish to meet graduates in any scientific discipline from Britain or the British Commonwealth who would like to discuss careers with I.C.I. in the United Kingdom. Recent arrivals, as well as those who are considering the possibility of returning to Britain, are invited to get in touch with them through:

Mr. Rowan C. Coleman
Director of Placement
3574 University Avenue

GYMNASTICS

Mondays &
Wednesdays
5:00 - 7:00 pm
East Gym

ASUS First V.P.



MARIA REMEROWSKI



VICKI SILVER

Pensketch

Maria Remerowski is a third year Science student. She has participated in various activities on campus, from Blood Drive and the Pre-Med Society to the Daily. We are certain her fresh outlook and organizational abilities will be a great asset to the ASUS.

Platform

1. An increase in publicizing the activities of the ASUS.
2. The fostering of better relationships with the other undergraduate societies through mutual exchange programme.
3. Making both Arts and Science students realize that theirs is a common faculty.
4. Advocating a stand on major campus issues.

Committee for the Candidate

Pensketch

Vicki Silver has shown exceptional competence in her work as Old McGill Sales and Publicity Co-ordinator, on Community Chest, Blood Drive and the Big Sister Programme. Her experience gained through working on both high school and university executives and her will to work make her the most able candidate for the position of First Vice-President of the ASUS.

Platform

1. Closer ASUS liaison with the student population.
2. More Daily coverage of student sports and other activities.
3. Freeze university fees.

Committee for the Candidate

bich, 10 pm. Musical Wanderings: Unusual aspects of the world of music are examined by Dave Corbett, producer, 10:30 pm.

MCGILL RIFLE CLUB: Meeting, 7:30 pm, Range in Gym.

CAMERA CLUB: Executive meeting, 4 pm, Darkroom. Instruction in enlarging, 3-7 pm.

WRESTLING TEAM: Practice, 5 pm, BWF Room in Gym.

UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE: University Structure Sub-Committee, 1 pm, Room 411 of Union.

errata

In yesterday's Daily it was incorrectly reported that the rugby team travelled to Shearwater, Nova Scotia, to play a naval base squad. The game was played here at Forbes Field and not at Shearwater. The score of the Junior Varsity football game played on Saturday was 10-7 in favour of the Indians, and not 10-7 for Loyola as was reported by the Daily.

Classified

These ads may be placed in our advertising office (University Centre, main floor), 10 am. to 4 pm. Ads received by noon appear the following day. Rates: 3 consecutive insertions, \$1.50; maximum 20 words. 7c per extra word.

Don't forget CORONET your photographer

RIDES

Ride urgently wanted to London, Ontario for Western Game this week-end, October 22. Will share expenses. Call Vicki WE. 7-4434.

TO LET

Quiet Room, 1 block from Campus, RRT Fraternity, \$45 monthly. Meals can be obtained. Phone 844-4777.

Sublet 500 Pine Avenue, Modern New Building, large studio apartment, furnished, close to downtown and McGill. Phone 845-8658 after 5 pm.

Female to share above apartment with teacher. Phone 845-8658 any time.

FOR SALE

PIANO ACCORDION — 120 Bases, 4 Registers. Practically new. Red and ivory with case. Call 733-2875 after 5 pm.

VAUXHALL 1959, A-1 Mechanical Condition; solid body; radio; heater; excellent, reliable Car for Commuter. \$250 or nearest offer. HU 8-8084 after 6 pm.

7-TUBE FM TUNER. Hudinco, a.f.c., top quality, excellent performance, practically new. Best offer over \$60. 842-0777, Room 603.

VOLKSWAGEN 1960, good shape, interesting price. Call 273-6502 after 9 pm.

NSV PRINZ 1961. Good condition. It's dryer than a scooter, almost as cheap to run. \$150. VI 2-1156 days; 671-3614 evenings.

PETER, PAUL & MARY tickets for sale; also tickets for Ian and Sylvia, Liberace, Sammy Davis, Bob Dylan, Film Society and others. Call Advance Ticket Agency at 738-3161 and ask for Bob.

VALIANT 1963 COUPE equipped with 100% Power Train Warranty on parts and labour. Call Ric: 733-9547 between 6 and 9 pm.

MCGILL SWEATSHIRTS — the new design. Your choice of colour (red, black, powder blue), sleeve (long, short), size (small, medium, large). Brand name Stanfields. Cost \$5.50 each. Ordering: phone 849-0261, room 612.

WANTED

BOOKS: "Understanding Poetry" by Brooks & Warren. Also French 110: Contes d'Aujourd'hui. Call 482-7203 after 7 pm

Poster designs for FORGE. Apply immediately to L. Borenstein, 488-7531 or A. Beatts, 288-9412 for further information if interested.

ALCOHOLICS, DRUNKS etc. If you want to stop drinking and can't, the PRE-MEDICAL SOCIETY welcomes you Thursday, October 21, Room 204, Engineering Bldg., 1 pm.

Student to baby sit two children from 3 pm to 8 pm daily. Please call Mrs. Patrick at 695-9287.

Two Upperclassmen need young FRESHETTE — to type for High School Visiting Program. Call 288-5256 (Room 307) or 849-0261 (Room 624).

LOST

Pair of Black Glasses — Squarish — in a Madras-Material (Plaid) case, about a week ago. Contact 842-0634. (Tel.)

TWO FILM SOCIETY TICKETS in Leacock Auditorium, one bearing my signature. REWARD. Mark, 488-5051.

A Pair of EYE GLASSES lost in Leacock Building, Room 132, Friday, October 8. Please return immediately. Please call 486-2021.

Circular, Gold Initialed Locket; Douglas Hall area (reasonably sure) on Friday, October 15. Please phone 842-0829.

TYPING

EXPERIENCED TYPIST: Essays, term papers, theses. Fast and accurate. Call 681-9722.

Typist with IBM Selectric Typewriter experienced in doing essays and theses. Reasonable. Mrs. Goldsmith, 488-2656.

MISCELLANEOUS

PRE-MEDICAL SOCIETY: Lecture on the Alcoholics Anonymous Thursday, October 21, 1 pm, Room 204, Engineering Bldg. All Desperates are invited. New membership available.

THE RABBLE rises in the west and sets in the east. R & B and R & R for dances and parties. Call Mike: 697-0757.

EAR PIERCING Modern, Painless, Antiseptic. By appointment only. SALLY GOODFELLOW, 2555 Hingston, Tel. 484-2574.

PRE-MEDICAL SOCIETY: Meeting postponed from last week. Will be held Thursday, October 21, Room 204, Engineering Bldg. 1 pm. "THE ALCOHOLIC ANONYMOUS AND YOU".

"THE 22W FASCISM: GOVERNMENT BY CONSENSUS". Recorded lecture by Ayn Rand, October 20, University Centre. All welcome. 1 pm.

BUDDY KAYE Orchestras Reg'd., orchestras of all sizes, music for all occasions; Telephone 748-8370 or 744-2042.

BOZZE in the topic of the PRE-MEDICAL SOCIETY Thursday, October 21, 1 pm, Room 204, Engineering Bldg. Bring your own lunch; we'll supply the rest.

GRADUATING ENGINEERS

in the
**Mechanical
Engineering Physics
and
Metallurgical**

options:

You will find challenging engineering work, recognition, and above average advancement opportunities with United Aircraft of Canada Limited.

For over 35 years, United Aircraft of Canada Limited has played a key role in the growth and development of the Canadian commercial aviation industry. As a member of the United Aircraft Corporation, it manufactures, sells and services in Canada the products of United's Pratt & Whitney Aircraft, Sikorsky Aircraft, Hamilton Standard and Norden Electronics divisions.

In 1957, the company formed the nucleus of a design and development organization which has since expanded into a 400-man engineering force. Among this group's many accomplishments are the preliminary design of the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft 3000-lb. thrust JT12 (J60) engine (used in North American Sabreliners and Lockheed Jetstars) and the development of the now mass produced PT6 (T74) free turbine engine (used in the Beech King Air and the De Havilland Turbo-Beaver and Twin Otter).

United Aircraft of Canada now employs approximately 3800 in its manufacturing, overhaul, supply, research and development operations. In addition, the Company's long-term plans and its pre-eminence in the gas turbine field have created exceptional opportunities which will prove to be well worth the detailed consideration of graduating engineers. For further information, please contact your Placement Office.

Our recruiting team
will be on campus

Oct. 21, 1965

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES AT

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OF CANADA LIMITED

RVC Horn broken in scuffle

The RVC Red Tin Horn, stolen by a 3rd floor McConnellite during an inter-Residence soccer game Sunday, was broken in a scuffle between three students, believed to be from Western, and 15 McConnell Hall residents Sunday night.

The incident was the dénouement of the day's sporting events which included the theft of the horn and the ransacking of 3rd floor McConnell Hall Rooms by an enraged girls' Soccer team.

The McConnellites arrived at RVC in a Volkswagen at 11 pm Sunday night, and their cries of greetings were met with the appearance of a welcoming committee. Disappointment set in when the committee was not as friendly as had been anticipated, but with true McGill training, the boys responded by trying to auction off the horn for various prices and/or conditions.

Failure on the part of the girls to appreciate the humour of the situation resulted in the horn being placed through the crown

on the statue of Queen Victoria.

More McConnellites and the three unidentified Western students joined the crowd. A good natured mêlée started when one of the Western students made a sudden grab at the horn and threw it to his friends. Even though they were handicapped by the fact that few McGill boys can play decent football, the McConnellites soon recovered the horn. Unfortunately, the horn had been broken.

The McConnellites replaced the horn on the statue and watched the skirted girls attempt to recover it.

The evening ended with the boys singing a chorus of "We have overcome" which the girls rewarded with a round of ap-

plause, and, as the boys walked past the west wing, two wastebaskets of water.

The McConnellites have announced that they will present RVC with a brand new horn.

Tory programme to emphasise higher education

CALGARY (CUP) — Conservative leader John Diefenbaker told an election meeting here October 14 that his party's programme would open the door to higher education for 90 per cent of Canadians capable of it.

Noting that in 1963 Prime Minister Pearson had promised 10,000 scholarships, Diefenbaker said: "All he has done since is to disenfranchise the students in the present election".

Referring to the fact that many students will have to return home to vote, the opposition leader said that the Prime Minister "forgot — but did he really forget? This means that thousands of students will not be able to vote in Canada."

Annual displays Volkswagens as sales campaign closes

Old McGill '66 will close its extended sales campaign tomorrow with a display of 1966 Volkswagens on the plaza of the Union.

The cars will be supplied by Popular Auto Sales and Service. In addition, \$10 in cash will be given away at 1 pm, 2 pm, and 4 pm.

Several prizes have already been awarded: Dave McEntyre won a \$10 gift certificate from

the Mansfield Bookmart; Shigenori Morita won a \$5 gift certificate from Simpsons; and the Dream Date winner was Richard Manicon.

Bogdanoff given science fellowship

McGill graduate David W. Bogdanoff (B.Eng. '63) has been awarded a Fellowship for study at the Guggenheim Laboratories for Aerospace



DAVID W. BOGDANOFF
Guggenheim Fellow

Propulsion Science at Princeton University in 1965-66.

Such Fellowships are awarded annually to students of outstanding technical ability and promise in fields related to the flight sciences.

Regina...

(Continued from page 1)

The letter was published two days after the Council sent a letter to Conway warning him that "the principle function of the

student newspaper is to be an organ of student opinion and information."

Conway said he intends to organize a mass meeting and call for a vote of non-confidence in the SRC.

Canadian University Press has set up an investigation commission to examine charges that the CUP charter of the student press has been violated. David Sanders, Editor of the Manitoban and national Vice-President of CUP will head the commission.

**take
me**

BADMINTON

Tuesdays & Thursdays
7:00 - 10:00 pm

East Gym

(White Must Be Worn)

RIFLERY

Tuesdays & Fridays

7:00 - 10:00 pm

Rifle Range

book-lon protects
YOUR books from*
anything!

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Daily use, dust, water spillage, rain... new books stay fresher, old books revitalize with book-lon. And think of next year's re-sale value.

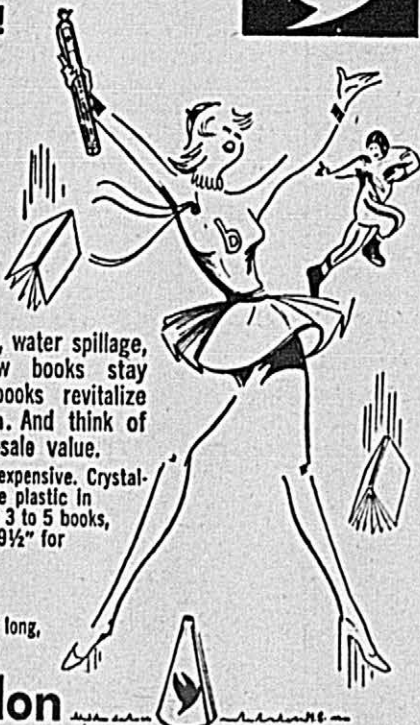
Easy to apply, inexpensive. Crystal-clear self-adhesive plastic in 40" x 13" rolls do 3 to 5 books, only \$1.00, 40" x 9½" for smaller jobs,

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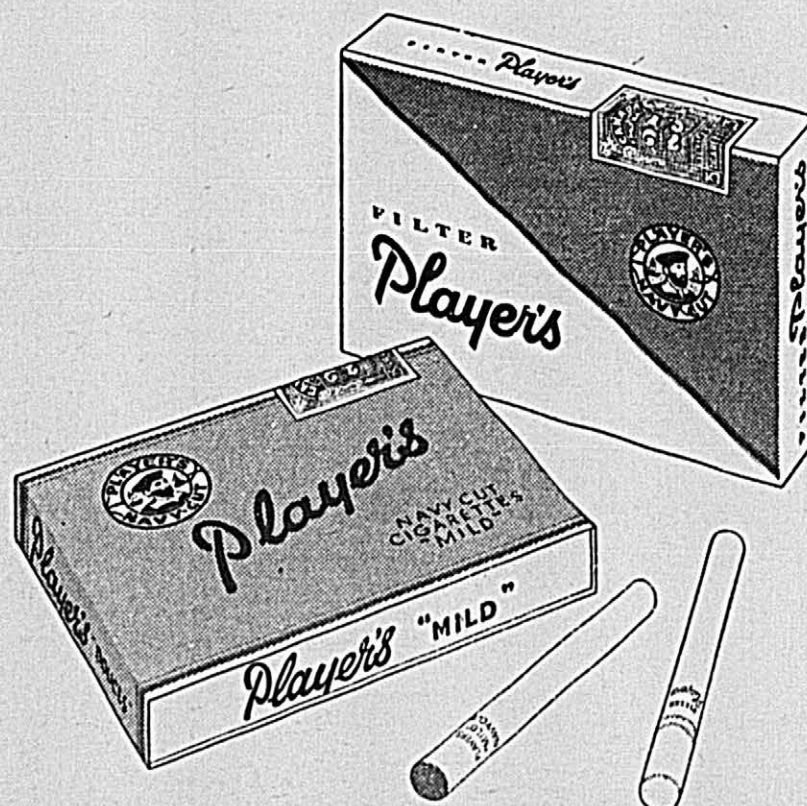
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